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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REMEDIAL
ACTION PLANS FOR
HAMILTON HARBOUR

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Report of the Implementation Committee
to the Stakeholders Group.

Mark Sproule-Jones, Copps Professor, McMaster University, Chairman

March 1988

This Report has benefited from the comments of Bill Johnson (Regional Municipality of Halton), Stan Makuch (Hamilton Harbour Commissioners), Charles Minns (Fisheries and Oceans, Canada), Jack Vallentyne (Science Advisory Board, International Joint Commission), Ben Vanderbrug (Hamilton Conservation Authority), Richard Walker (Stakeholder), and Madeline Webb (Centre for the Great Lakes) on an earlier draft. The Committee also appreciates the input of the writing team for the Remedial Action Plan, especially Keith Rodgers (Environment Canada).

Executive Summary

- (1) This Report suggest strategies and structures to implement the Remedial Action Plans for Hamilton Harbour.
- (2) It recommends the following:
 - a) that the Plans designate lead agencies to be responsible for specific tasks necessary for remediation of the Harbour environment.
 - b) that a Hamilton Harbour Environmental Board be established to bring together government officials responsible for committing public funds for environmental purposes in Hamilton Harbour.
 - c) that a Hamilton Harbour Environment Steering Committee be established to coordinate lead agency tasks and to ensure continuous Stakeholder involvement in the implementation and adaptation of the Plans.
 - d) that a small Secretariat be established to provide support services to the Board and to the Committee.
 - e) that the proposed Board and Steering Committee be given legal status through joint Orders-in-Council of the Federal and Provincial governments, and by joint by-laws passed by the relevant municipalities and the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.
- (3) The structures and rationales for these recommendations form the body of the Report.
- (4) A Draft Report was circulated to all Stakeholders in the month of January 1988. Almost all suggestions for change are included in this Report.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the research in the field of artificial intelligence, specifically focusing on the development of deep learning algorithms.

This report is organized as follows:

1. Background and Motivation: This section discusses the historical context of artificial intelligence and the specific challenges that have motivated the development of deep learning.

2. Deep Learning Architecture: This section provides a detailed overview of the various components of a deep learning architecture, including input layers, hidden layers, and output layers.

3. Training and Optimization: This section discusses the various techniques used to train deep learning models, including gradient descent, backpropagation, and regularization.

4. Applications and Results: This section presents a series of experiments and results that demonstrate the effectiveness of deep learning in various applications, such as image recognition and natural language processing.

5. Conclusion and Future Work: This section summarizes the key findings of the report and discusses potential areas for future research.

6. References: This section lists the various sources of information used in the report.

7. Appendix: This section contains supplementary material, including additional data and code.

8. Glossary: This section provides definitions for key terms and concepts used throughout the report.

9. Index: This section provides a quick reference for the various topics covered in the report.

10. Acknowledgments: This section expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that have supported the research.

I Introduction

This Report is an attempt to crystallize significant concerns of the Stakeholders Group for the Remedial Action Planning Process for Hamilton Harbour. It is directed toward the strategies and structures of public agencies, as they implement Remedial Action Plans in the foreseeable future. It suggests goals for implementation, ways to attain these goals, and institutional arrangements to bring the general public and public officials together to realize these goals and, indeed, the prospects and potentials of the Harbour.

The Report represents the conclusions of the discussions in meetings of the Implementation Committee, feedback from the Stakeholders Group on the preliminary discussions of the Committee, and feedback from a number of key actors on a preliminary draft of this Report.

The Report details, in turn, the goals for the implementation of the Remedial Action Plans, structures, and objectives to implement these goals, and finally, recommendations for ensuring the legal status of the Planning arrangements.

II Goals for Implementation

The Committee suggests that there are at least four major goals for establishing implementation strategies and structures for the Remedial Action Plans for Hamilton Harbour.

- (1) To ensure that the Remedial Action Plans remain a continuous priority for governmental agencies and organizations that have mandates wider than a concern with the environmental status of Hamilton Harbour.
- (2) To make particular agencies of government publicly responsible for carrying out specific activities detailed in the Remedial Action Plans.
- (3) To ensure the involvement of elected officials at all levels of government who may be especially relevant because of their responsibilities for committing public funds to implement the Remedial Action Plans.
- (4) To provide ways for agencies, users of the Harbour and members of the general public to be publicly involved and responsible for a comprehensive, coordinated and continuous process for implementation of the Plans.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the research on the effects of the environment on human health. The report is organized into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the topic. The first section discusses the general concepts of environmental health, while the subsequent sections delve into specific areas such as air pollution, water quality, and the impact of climate change. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations for further research.

The second section of the report, titled "Air Pollution and Human Health," examines the various ways in which air quality affects human well-being. It covers topics such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular health, and the impact of particulate matter. This section also discusses the sources of air pollution and the measures that can be taken to reduce its levels.

The third section, "Water Quality and Human Health," explores the relationship between the quality of our drinking water and our health. It discusses the potential health risks associated with contaminated water, such as gastrointestinal illnesses and the presence of heavy metals. The section also addresses the importance of water treatment and the role of public health in ensuring safe drinking water.

2. Air Pollution and Human Health

The first part of this section discusses the various ways in which air quality affects human well-being. It covers topics such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular health, and the impact of particulate matter. This part also discusses the sources of air pollution and the measures that can be taken to reduce its levels.

The second part of this section discusses the relationship between the quality of our drinking water and our health. It discusses the potential health risks associated with contaminated water, such as gastrointestinal illnesses and the presence of heavy metals. The section also addresses the importance of water treatment and the role of public health in ensuring safe drinking water.

The third part of this section discusses the impact of climate change on human health. It explores the various ways in which climate change can affect our health, such as through the spread of infectious diseases, the impact of extreme weather events, and the effects of rising sea levels. The section also discusses the role of public health in addressing these challenges.

The fourth part of this section discusses the importance of water treatment and the role of public health in ensuring safe drinking water. It explores the various ways in which water treatment can improve water quality and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. The section also discusses the role of public health in monitoring water quality and implementing measures to protect public health.

The fifth part of this section discusses the role of public health in addressing the challenges posed by climate change. It explores the various ways in which public health can help to reduce the impact of climate change on human health, such as through the promotion of healthy lifestyles, the implementation of public health measures, and the use of public health data to inform policy decisions. The section also discusses the role of public health in monitoring the health of the population and identifying areas where further action is needed.

III Structures and Strategies to Implement the Goals

(a) General

The strategies and structures to implement the goals for implementation consist of a two tier arrangement that would bring together elected officials, public officials and Stakeholders in a long term relationship to oversee the implementation and adaptation of the Plans. The legal status of these arrangements is addressed separately and later in the Report.

(b) Lead Agencies

The Remedial Action Plans should and will designate which public and private organization will be individually responsible for remediation work in accordance with the overall Plan. No further comment need be made prior to the publication of the Plan in April 1988.

(c) A Hamilton Harbour Environmental Board

Implementation of the Plans will fall largely on public agencies of all three levels of government. These public agencies will have to commit large amounts of public funds to the Harbour, perhaps in addition to existing and new programs (such as MISA). The Plans may also call for new regulatory strategies which may involve the commitment of additional resources. Thirdly, improvements in the water quality environment may impinge on other uses of the Harbour, such as sport fishing, pleasure boating, waterfront parks, commercial shipping and so on, and potential conflicts may need resolution at a political level. Finally, the success of the Remedial Action Plans will depend on public support, particularly of citizens within the Harbour watershed, and on their mobilization and commitment to remediation. Thus, oversight of the implementation of the Plans will call for the active involvement of elected and other leaders of the community.

It is, therefore, suggested that a Hamilton Harbour Environmental Board be established with the following composition and goals:

(a) Composition: 7 persons including

- (i) - The Ontario Minister of the Environment (or delegate).
- (ii) - The Minister for Environment Canada (or delegate).
- (iii) - The Mayors of the Cities of Hamilton and Burlington (or delegates).
- (iv) - The Chairman of the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth and Halton (or delegates).
- (v) - The Chairman of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners (or delegate).

(b) Goals

- (i) - To direct the implementation of the Remedial Action Plans and to approve changes in these Plans.
- (ii) - To distribute financial resources from various levels of government to implement the Plans.
- (iii) - To sponsor public education programs throughout the Harbour Watershed to various groups, including persons directly responsible for implementing the Plans.
- (iv) - To direct the work of a small permanent secretariat (see below) who will be charged with facilitating these goals.
- (v) - To solicit public input on the progress of implementation of the Plans and any changes in these Plans.

(d) A Hamilton Harbour Environment Steering Committee

The implementation of the Plans will involve a number of lead agencies and organizations who will need to co-ordinate their separate activities on occasions. In addition, the implementation of the Plans will impact on differing uses of the Harbour in differing ways, and technical solutions to these impacts will need to be addressed in a comprehensive fashion. Finally, some continuous input from stakeholders will be necessary to ensure that informed knowledge of the impact of the implementation of the Plans is continuously made available to lead agencies, and that lead agencies remain responsive to the general public in the watershed.

Consequently, it is suggested that the composition and goals of the Hamilton Harbour Environment Steering Committee be as follows:

- (a) Composition: At least 15 persons selected by the Hamilton Harbour Environment Board and chosen from the designated lead agencies and current grouping of stakeholders. The stakeholders will constitute at least 50% plus 1 of the members of this Committee, and the stakeholders will represent a variety of watershed uses, including those of agriculture and industry.

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(b) Goals:

- (i) - To address and propose solutions to various technical problems identified in implementing the Plans.
- (ii) - To ensure co-ordination amongst lead agencies in implementation of the Plans.
- (iii) - To report the progress of implementation through annual reports to the Hamilton Harbour Environment Board and regularly scheduled public meetings.

(d) Secretariat

The Hamilton Harbour Environment Board and the Hamilton Harbour Environment Steering Committee will themselves need support services in terms of arranging meetings, preparation and dissemination of reports, communications with agencies, and the general public, and allied activities. It is suggested that a single secretariat be established to serve both tiers in the arrangements for implementation. We envisage this secretariat to be small (2 or 3 person years), but while we would prefer to see this secretariat independently staffed and financed, we recommend that the secretariat be persons seconded and financed by one or more agency of government.

Legal Status of the Plans, the Board, and the Committee

It is suggested that the Board and the Committee be established by joint Orders-in-Council of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and by joint by-laws passed by the relevant municipalities and the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners. Such an arrangement would have the following advantages;

- (a) it would recognize the diverse constitutional and legal standing of the existing governments.
- (b) it would avoid continuous negotiations with multiple levels of government for approvals of the implementation strategies; the Plans would have legal status.
- (c) it would avoid the establishment of a new governmental corporation with its own distinct mandate.

This strategy has been copied for a series of estuary management plans in British Columbia. It was also the strategy used in 1948 to resolve disputes over ownership of the Harbour and beds of Hamilton Harbour - in which case ownership was ceded to the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners by three levels of government.

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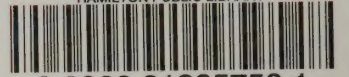
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The strategy provides a way for efficient management of the environment in a multiple uses context without requiring constitutional and statutory charges in responsibility for particular uses. No agency loses legal responsibility, yet every agency gains legal responsibility for acting together in mutually beneficial ways.

[Editorial Comment: The Harbour deserves no less!]

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